

FEBRUARY

Jacksonville Republican.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY MORNING BY
J. F. GRANT,
At Two Dollars within the year, or three
dollars at the end of the year.

A failure to give notice of a wish to discon-
nect will be considered an engagement for the
next year.

Jacksonville Republican

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER, DEVOTED TO POLITICS, LITERATURE, EDUCATION, MECHANIC ARTS, SCIENCES, AGRICULTURE, GENERAL INTELLIGENCE, THE MARKETS, CURRENCY, AND NEWS OF THE DAY.

VOL. 22, NO. 5.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

UNITED STATES MAIL.

DECEMBER, 31, 1858.

PROPOSALS will be received at the Post Office of this Department until 3 p.m. of Wednesday, March 31, 1858, for conveying the mails of the United States for four years, commencing July 1, 1858, and ending June 30, 1862, in the State of

ALABAMA,

on the routes and by the schedules herein specified.

Decisions to be made by April 24, 1858.

(See carefully the forms and instructions annexed.)

From Montgomery, by Fort Deposit, Utopia, Chilton, Tuscaloosa, Locust, Opelika, Auburn, Opelika, Young's, Salem, Dover, and Girard, to Columbus, Ga., 261 miles and back twice daily; with a branch from Opelika, by Mount Jefferson, Conasauga, and W. M. Post, 21 1/2 miles and back, twice a week.

From Tuskegee, to Clarendon, 5 1/2 miles and back twelve times a week.

Leave Tuskegee daily, except Sunday, at 1 p.m.

Arrive at Tuskegee at 2 1/2 a.m. & 3 1/2 p.m.

Leave Clarendon daily, except Sunday, at 1 1/2 a.m. and 3 1/2 p.m.

Arrive at Tuskegee at 2 a.m. and 5 p.m.

Leave Tuskegee Thursday at 6 a.m.

Arrive at Franklin next day at 12 m.

Leave Franklin Friday at 2 p.m.

Arrive at Goldville next day by 6 p.m.

Leave Goldville Tuesday and Friday at 1 p.m.

Arrive at Bradford by 4 p.m.

Leave Bradford Saturday at 1 p.m.

Arrive at Mount Meigs by 12 p.m.

Leave Mount Meigs by 12 p.m.

Arrive at Bradford by 4 p.m.

Leave Bradford Saturday at 1 p.m.

Arrive at Tuskegee by 8 p.m.

Leave Tuskegee Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 4 a.m.

Arrive at Tuskegee Wednesday and Saturday at 8 a.m.

Leave Tuskegee Wednesday at 8 a.m.

Arrive at Tuskegee Thursday at 8 a.m.

Leave Tuskegee Friday at 8 a.m.

Arrive at Tuskegee Saturday at 8 a.m.

Leave Tuskegee Sunday at 8 a.m.

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HARDWARE & IRON STORE EVE & HARPER,

SUCCESSORS TO R. T. McCAY,

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

English and American HARDWARE,

Rome, Ga.

for sale to Alabama Planters and Merchants one of the largest and finest assort

ment of Hardware, ever before offered in Upper Georgia, imported directly from Jap-

pan, and iron various manufactory goods, now having advantages never to have been

had before. Call and see for yourself.

Our stock consists of everything usually found in large Hardware Houses. Among

the articles kept are the following:

A large assortment of Guns, Rifles, & Pistols.

Coating of fine English and Damascus Twist and Laminated Steel Barreled Shot

Guns.

Cold's old and new model, besides a large as-

sortment of other kinds of Pistols.

Cooking and Parlor Stoves—a great variety

of wrought Iron.

Cooking and Table Cutlery.

Anvils, Bellows, Vices, &c.

Hollow ware, Pots, Ovens, Spiders, and I-

rons, Shears and Tong.

Axes, Hoes, Picks, Mattocks,

Cotton, Manilla and Hemp Rope,

Bulldogs Hardware of all kinds,

Farmers Tools and Agricultural implements

CONSISTING OF

Com Shellers, Straw Cutters,

Plows, Grin Cranes, Scythe Blades,

Wheat Fam., Threshing Machines, Shovels,

Spades, Axes, Hoes, Picks, Mattocks,

Cotton, Manilla and Hemp Rope,

Bulldogs Hardware of all kinds,

January, 14, 1853.—0 m

REARD! REAHD! REAHD!

The people of Cherokee Georgia, and

Alabama, need a few more themselves

to be imposed upon us, as they

have been by the Pedlers and Jews.

There is now established in Rome,

a large FIRST CLASS

STUBDEVANT & RAY,

Who'sale and Retail

GROCERS,

CORNER OF Water and Green Sts.,

Near the Alo, and Tern, R. R. Depot,

SELMA, ALABAMA,

KEEP constantly on hand, a well se-

lected assortment.

Croceries and Provisions,

of all kinds. Our stock consists in part

of the following, to wit:

Salt; Coffee; Wine; Vinegar;

Sugar Molasses; Sp's Turpentine;

Clockholes; Teas; Lamp Oil; Candles;

Kico; Bacon; Soap; Starch; Soda;

Cheese; Fleur; Yeast Powders;

Buckwheat; Flour; Macerred; Pickles;

Potatoes; Tobacco; Snuff;

Whiskey; Rum; Powder; Shot;

Brandy; American Best Full River Nails

Cognac & Peach-Jug Ware; Buckets;

&c., &c.

Bagging and rope.

We are determined not to be under-

sold by any other House for CASH.

Our motto is, Quick Sales and Small

Profits. All Goods purchased of us,

guaranteed to be as represented.

The highest marked price will be

paid for all kind of Country Produce,

either in cash, or in exchange for Goods,

June 3, 1853.—1.

Howard Association.

PHILADELPHIA.

A benevolent institution, established by special

appointment for the relief of the sick and dis-

abled, affected with Virulent and Epidemic dis-

ases.

To all persons affected with Scrofulous Disease,

such as Spermatoderma, Scrofulous rash,

Inflammation, Concreta, Gleet, Sypilis, the

Vise of Onions, or Sclerat, &c., &c.

The HOWARD ASSOCIATION, in view

of the awful destruction of human life, caus-

ed by Sexual disease, especially among the poor,

and the misfortune of the unfortunate,

and whatever may be the mode necessary

to insure its "colority, certainty, & security."

19. Section 18 of an act of Congress, ap-

proved March 3, 1843, provides that con-

tractors of mail roads, when otherwise speci-

fied for carrying the mails, or by rail-

road, or steamboat lines, or by water,

or otherwise with the mail, to furnish a post-

master general to direct a mail messenger

supply from the 1st of July next.

18. Section 19 of the same act provides

that contractors shall be liable to the post-

master general for every day he is de-

ferred in performing his duty, and for every

day he is delayed in delivering the mail.

19. Section 20 of the same act provides

that contractors shall be liable to the post-

master general for every day he is de-

ferred in performing his duty, and for every

day he is delayed in delivering the mail.

20. Section 21 of the same act provides

that contractors shall be liable to the post-

master general for every day he is de-

ferred in performing his duty, and for every

day he is delayed in delivering the mail.

21. Postmasters are to be careful not to

delay in sending the mail, or any portion of them,

or persons of sufficient responsibility, and

all bidders, guarantors, and sureties are di-

rectly notified that a failure to enter into

or perform the contracts for the service

their legal liabilities will be enforced against them.

22. Present contractors, and persons

known at the department, must, equally

with others, procure guarantors and es-

tificate of their sufficiency substantially

to the forms above mentioned, and certificate

of sufficiency must be signed by a post-

master or by a judge of a court of record,

or by a postmaster general, or by a post-

master general.

23. Postmasters are to be careful not to

delay in sending the mail, or any portion of them,

or persons of sufficient responsibility, and

all bidders, guarantors, and sureties are di-

rectly notified that a failure to enter into

or perform the contracts for the service

their legal liabilities will be enforced against them.

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known at the department, must, equally

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of sufficiency must be signed by a post-

master or by a judge of a court of record,

or by a postmaster general, or by a post-

master general.

25. Postmasters are to be careful not to

delay in sending the mail, or any portion of them,

or persons of sufficient responsibility, and

all bidders, guarantors, and sureties are di-

rectly notified that a failure to enter into

or perform the contracts for the service

their legal liabilities will be enforced against them.

26. Postmasters are to be careful not to

delay in sending the mail, or any portion of them,

or persons of sufficient responsibility, and

all bidders, guarantors, and sureties are di-

rectly notified that a failure to enter into

or perform the contracts for the service

their legal liabilities will be enforced against them.

27. Postmasters are to be careful not to

delay in sending the mail, or any portion of them,

or persons of sufficient responsibility, and

all bidders, guarantors, and sureties are di-

rectly notified that a failure to enter into

or perform the contracts for the service

their legal liabilities will be enforced against them.

28. Postmasters are to be careful not to

delay in sending the mail, or any portion of them,

or persons of sufficient responsibility, and

all bidders, guarantors, and sureties are di-

rectly notified that a failure to enter into

or perform the contracts for the service

their legal liabilities will be enforced against them.

29. Postmasters are to be careful not to

delay in sending the mail, or any portion of them,

or persons of sufficient responsibility, and

all bidders, guarantors, and sureties are di-

rectly notified that a failure to enter into

or perform the contracts for the service

their legal liabilities will be enforced against them.

United States Mails.
We ask the indulgence of that
our patrons who are not in
the bidding for the mail
for the space which will
be given in our paper for several
large advertisements from
the Post Office Department. We will
make ample amends for all
temporarily lose; and if they
we promise them that
have no cause to complain,
that it is a branch of the
service in which all are deeply
interested; and that the Department is
wise and just policy in so
making the proposals as to give
an equal chance for contracts.

Carroll & Dalton Rail Road.

We were much gratified to find that
Gen. President, and Edward
Secretary of the Jacksonville
Rail Road, were in our Town
last inst. for the purpose of com-
mencing this important enterprise.

We learned that R. H. Ford
had signed the entire contract for the con-
struction of the road, grading and track-
ing from this place to the State line

and that he has actually
commenced the work of grading about

the North of Town and would have
commenced with the corporation, but
lack of knowledge of the location of the road, and precise line at the start-
ing point. We do not know what time
it will be for the completion of his

work. Ford is well known to Georgians,
enterprising man, and whatever he
does, there can be little fear of
his completing it. He is now from the
Savannah and Pensacola Rail Road,

so has just completed a contract
for laying. We understand he
will hire hands for his present con-

cern. The Selma road is finished to
date, and the connection made at

we shall have the great South-
ern complete, almost in a straight

through the heart of the Union, the
Northern cities to New Or-

leans doubtless, eventually a
great trunk of the Atlantic

Coast Rail Road. The through

line here to Washington city, will
be more than 300 miles nearer

Charleston or Savannah.

Present may seem a strange time
for the commencement in such

a work of such magnitude;

its importance to capitalists
and all along the route,

its influence on more remote in-

terior, of incalculable
value, we only wonder that it has
been commenced, if not completed

ago.

Name of our County.

Will be referred to the pro-
posals of the Legislature, that
has changed the name of our County
Benton to Calhoun. This meas-

ure was not met with general approval—

with the approval of very few,

as we have learned. There

is a deal in old association of names

—some complain that the peo-

ple are not consulted, but taken by

force; and nearly all apprehend per-
secution in recognizing their locality by

friends, the miscarriage of let-
ters, and bungling inconvenience by

agents.

One objected to the change, how-

ever because they did not greatly ad-

mit the name and fame of Calhoun,

that of Benton.

petition has been forwarded, to

the name back to Benton. If it

comes in time, we have no doubt

law changing the name will be re-

ferred before the Legislature adjourns.

Annual Sessions.

The annual sessions will regularly pass

by the Legislature has been voted

by Governor, on the ground we un-

derstand of the bill not subjecting

the session to the people. There is no

but the veto will be sustained; but

actions will be passed submitting

the question to the people at the next

New Papers.

We have received two numbers of a

newly printed and interesting

one, called the "Weekly Avalanche,"

just started at Memphis, Tenn., by

Gray & Co. The Avalanche is thor-

oughly Democratic in its politics. Mr.

Gray was formerly Editor of the

Gazette, and afterwards of the

Advertiser, Miss. "Sunny South." He

always been much esteemed as an

admirable and whole-souled Editor

Publisher.

ESSAYS, GILBERT & BARRON.

Edinburgh & London.

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JACKSONVILLE REPUBLICAN

VOL. 22, NO. 6.

UNITED STATES MAIL.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
December 31, 1857.

PROPOSALS will be received at the Con-
tract Office of this Department until 3 p.m.,
of Wednesday, March 31, 1858, for conveying
the mails of the United States for four years,
commencing July 1, 1858, and ending June
30, 1862, in the State of

ALABAMA,

on the routes by the vehicles herein
specified.

Decisions to be made by April 24, 1858.

(Examine carefully the forms and instructions
for contracts, and answer)

7001 From Montgomery, by Fort Decatur,

Upchase, Chachau, Notasulga, Locust-
oak, Auburn, Opelika, Yonge's, Salem,

Dover, and Girard, to Columbus, Ga.,

300 miles and back twice daily with a
mail from Opelika by Mount Jeffer-
son and Cussetta, to West Point, Ga.,

212 miles and back twice daily.

Leave Tuskegee daily, except Sunday, at
1 a.m. and 2 p.m.;

Arrive at Chehaw by 1 a.m. & 3 a.m.

Leave Chehaw daily, except Sunday, at
2 a.m. and 3 a.m. p.m.

Arrive at Tuskegee by 1 a.m. & 3 p.m.

From Tuskegee to Coosa, Valley, Cham-
bers, Madison, and Mount Jeffer-
son, Clayton, 32 miles and back, three
times a week.

Leave Tuskegee Tuesday, Thursday, and

Saturday at 4 a.m.

Arrive by 8 p.m.

Leave Clayton, Monday, Wednesday, and

Friday at 4 p.m.

Arrive at Tuskegee by 8 p.m.

From Tuskegee to Coosa, Valley, Cham-
bers, Madison, and Mount Jeffer-
son, Clayton, 32 miles and back, three
times a week.

Leave Tuskegee Wednesday and Sat-
urday at 8 a.m.

Arrive at Tuskegee by 8 a.m.

Leave Tuskegee daily, except Sunday, at
8 a.m. and 3:30 p.m.

Arrive at Columbus by 3 p.m. and 3:30

Leave Columbus daily at 10 a.m. and 7.

Arrive at Montgomery by 4 p.m. and 2.

Leave Opelika daily at 2 p.m. and 3 a.m.

Leave West Point by 8 a.m. and 7 a.m.

Leave West Point daily at 9:30 a.m. and

7 p.m.

Proposed to run by a different schedule,

and also to tri-weekly service, will be

announced.

(See note appended to route 7001.)

7002 From Montgomery, by Marek, Benton,

Shars, Forts, Hamburg Station, and

Marion, to Greenborough, 96 miles and

back, twice daily.

Leave Montgomery daily at 8 p.m.

Arrive at Marek, Benton, Shars, by 1 p.m.

Leave Mobile daily at 7 a.m.

Arrive at Montgomery in 36 hours, by

7 p.m.

Proposed to run by a different schedule,

and also to tri-weekly service, will be

announced.

From 1st June to 1st November,

Leave Marek, Benton, Shars, by 1 a.m.

Arrive at Mobile daily at 1 p.m.

Leave Mobile daily at 7 a.m.

Arrive at Montgomery in 36 hours, by

7 p.m.

Leave Mobile daily at 1 p.m.

Arrive at Montgomery daily by 11-2 a.m.

Bids are invited to carry the great mails

for Mobile and New Orleans from Mont-
gomery, by Marek, Benton, Shars, U-niontown, Marek, Benton, Shars, and

Lakeview, to Pensacola, Miss., and back,

daily, with a branch from Selma, by

Fort's, Hamburg Station, and Mar-

ion, to Greenborough, 96 miles and

back, twice daily.

Leave Montgomery Monday and Thurs-
day at 4 a.m.

Arrive at Troy by 10 a.m.

Leave Troy Tuesday and Friday at 4 a.m.

Arrive at Troy by 10 p.m.

7003 From Columbus, Ga., by Seal's Station,

Alb. Court, Union, Persons, Guerritti,

and Hart, to Clanton, 4 miles and

back, daily.

Leave Columbus daily at 1 p.m.

Arrive at Clanton next day by 10 p.m.

Leave Columbus daily at 1 p.m.

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Arrive at Clanton next day by 10 p.m.

Leave Columbus daily at 1 p.m.

Arrive at Clanton next day by 10 p.m.

Leave Columbus daily at 1 p.m.

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JACKSONVILLE, ALA.
February 11, 1858.

Timely Pictures

DeSiron has undoubtedly some secret process in making Sun-light pictures, that artists are not generally in possession of. His productions are by far the best we have ever seen; and then it appears to be little trouble to him to make them. He obtains a person or two minutes, to give them a good likeness; while with many artists one would almost as soon sit to have a portrait as to sit for a picture.

We have often seen the most flattering notices of DeSiron's success, but never could tell till now that the art had been brought to such perfection. His picture Gallery in Memphis Tenn., is said to be one of the finest and best arranged establishments of the kind in the State, and we are glad to learn has met with flattering success.

His place in Jacksonville will be but a few days longer and we would again advise our readers and friends to give him a call and secure one of his splendid pictures. As was said of Thalberg and Vieuxtemps, the musical celebrities, such an opportunity will scarcely again occur in half a century.

He has reduced his prices to suit the hard times.

Divorces.—Our present Legislature, we understand have passed upwards of FOUR HUNDRED divorces; and we notice in Ohio and other States, a still greater number. This comparative disregard of the sanctity and binding force of the marriage bond, is a great and rapidly growing evil in our country. The Mormon might well resort upon us, that our laws and usages allow many wives as his; with this difference however, that the Mormon takes his all at one time and takes care of them, but the American one at a time, repudiating them at will, and in many cases turning them penniless upon the cold charities of the world. Infidels have said if they could blot out the Sabbath, they could exterminate Christianity from the world; and doubtless the abrogation of the Marriage bond would be their next great aim. The people must require of their Representatives and law makers, the enactment of more rigid statutes on this subject, or the very foundations of "Religion, Liberty and Law," will be endangered.

Washington city must be a better latitude for printers than any other in the world. Uncle Sam's wide domain: as we judge so from seeing every week in the Washington Union, a notice to its patrons to cease sending postage stamps in payment of subscription. And the editor even has the hardihood to inform them that gold can be transmitted in letters, and to advise his patrons to do so, in the regions of the Union will not quit such bad practices, after being repeatedly reproved and admonished, we advise him to transfer their names to some of the backwoods publishers, until they learn better manners.

The Georgia Patriot, published at Cedar Town, after a brief existence of less than a year, has been discontinued, and sold out to the Rome Courier.

The editor says that an experience of nine months of labor and loss is ample sufficient to test the disposition of any community to support a paper. In taking leave of his brethren of the press, he extends his grateful acknowledgments, for many manifestations of courtesy and friendship on their part, and sincerely sympathizes with them in leaving them in so laborious, thankless & profitless a calling. In this justification on his part of the fellow-feelers who suffer, following, "which virtuous kind," he virtue them to weep not for the living. May peace attend him in the future, as leaves behind, and in the future less than a past.

Debtors.—We publish this week, to which weular attention of parties

to notify those indebted ideally to pay up by the 4th, if they do not wish to a attorney.

L. Woodward again calls on him to close their account if possible, but at all late.

Tate & Rowland also renew their request for payment in time for their new stock of spring

for B. D. Wayne, Esq.

hands, due the 1st.

I received your letter, but mislaid it.

Mr. J. T. Deacon last fall to Texas from

me in this County

the contents to convey intelligence and acquaintances in Texas, with

9 acres of land, north of

up as her

you will me

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CAPTIONS OF THE ACTS.—We omitted the selection of any portion of the Journal of Legislative proceedings this week, under the supposition that we should receive in time for this paper the Captions of all the acts passed up to adjournment; but have been disappointed by a delay of the Southern mail, and are compelled to defer them until our next.

PS.—In the hurry of business last week we omitted to call the attention of persons indebted to us for costs in the Probate Court to the notice of Judge Woods, and also his notice to Executors, Administrators and Guardians, to make settlements if they did not wish to be waited upon by the Sheriff. See the notice in another column.

PS.—We invite the particular attention of persons whom you pass through or visit Atlanta on business, to the advertisement of Mr. Wm. Kay's new Book and Stationery Store. Mr. K. has extensive experience in business, and is considered in the highest terms, by the city papers to the patronage of the public; he can furnish country merchants with Books and all other articles in his line upon as good terms as they can be furnished in any other Southern city. Give him a call, and you will not only be pleased with the quality and prices of his Books and other articles, but with himself, as an intelligent, and accomodating gentleman.

Notice how the four large lines read below the book.

AN ACT.

To Change the name of Benton County, to Calhoun.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Alabama, in General Assembly convened. That the name of Benton County, after the passage of this act, shall be changed to Calhoun, and that all public property, rights and credits pertaining to said County of Benton shall pertain as fully to said County of Calhoun, as though the name of said County were not changed; and all writs, process, or proceedings of any kind, or contracts, in which Benton occurs in relation to said County, shall be taken and held as though the name of Calhoun had been originally used therin.

Approved 29th January 1858.

OFFICE OF SECRETARY OF STATE. (Montgomery, Ala.)

J. James L. Weaver Secretary of State of the State of Alabama, do hereby certify the foregoing to be a full, true and complete copy of an act to be intituled "an act" to change the name of Benton County to Calhoun, approved 29th January 1858, as taken from the enrolled bill now on file in my office.

Given under my hand and at the great seal of the State affixed, at Montgomery, this 1st day of February A. D. 1858, and of American Independence the 82nd year.

J. A. WEAVER,
Secretary of State.

The President's Message.

The Savannah Republican says of the Message of the President to Congress, accompanying the Kansas, Leavenworth, Constitution:

"We exclude our usual variety in order to spread this important document before our readers. It is just such a message as the censor required—a hesitation, no tracking, but the right sort of blow struck at the right time and in the right place."

The President deserves the thanks of the country and most respect to particular writers, and particularly to Dr. H. C. Jones, states who say he says the issue is between those who are loyal to this government, and they who have endeavored to destroy its existence by force and by usurpation."

Kansas before Congress—Message of President Buchanan.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—The MESSAGE of the President, accompanying the Lecompton Constitution, was read before Congress to day.

The President says great delusion prevails about the condition of parties in Kansas. He recapitulates the history of past affairs—pronounces the Topeka government, a usurpation—and declares it impossible that any people could have proceeded with more regularity than the people of Kansas in the formation of the Lecompton Constitution.

The Convention of course was a propitious moment to settle all difficulties in the Territory, but the Topekaites suffered the election to go by default, hence they have no right to complain.

The Lecompton Convention was legally constituted and invested with power to frame a Constitution, which it did, and submitted the question to the people of Kansas whether Kansas should be a free or a slave State.

The President believes that under the organic act the Convention was bound to submit this all important question to the people. And they did so, and again the Topekaites refused to participate in the election.

At the election for State officers, on the 4th of January, a wise spirit prevailed and the vote was much larger. The people of Kansas have therefore in strict conformity with the organic act, framed a constitution for their State Government, and submitted the slavery question to the people—elected their State officers—and now ask admission into the Union under this Constitution.

The President is decidedly in favor of the admission of Kansas, thus terminating the excitement of the Kansas question by tranquillizing its distracting influences.

As a question of expediency, even Kansas should be admitted; in as much as it would restore quiet to the Union and prosperity to the Territory and to the people of Kansas.

The only practical difference between its admission and rejection is whether they can more speedily change their Constitution, or frame a second one, to be submitted to Congress.

It should never be forgotten that in proportion to the insignificance of the slave question, as affecting the few thousand inhabitants of Kansas, the fourteen or fifteen slave States will feel rejection of the institution keenly.

Charles Lamb is reported to have said: "The water cure is neither good nor pleasant; for it is only as old as the deluge, which, in my opinion, killed more than it cured."

The President concludes by declaring his conscientious belief that the dark clouds now over the Union can be dispelled by the admission of Kansas under the Lecompton Constitution, or generally unimportant.

The United States steamer Fult on left Aspinwall on the 19th, to convey Gen. Lamar to San Juan del Norte.

The Moses Taylor passed the Spanish fleet off Havana.

There is nothing certain in law except expenses and delay.

[From the Courier & Statesman—Extra.]
Tremendous Configuration in Rome, Ga.

At half past two o'clock this afternoon a fire broke out in the building occupied by Bowman as a Retail Grocery. It was a wooden building and the flames spread rapidly. Hundreds of our citizens were soon on the spot and fought the devouring element like men—but we had no fire engine nor no organized Company—not even a Clock & Ladder Company, which in this instance would have been of eminent service.

The fire started in the middle of the square, and it spread, both ways, until it consumed the entire square, including Norton's store, and the Exchange Building on the extremes.

We do know who was insured.—A large portion of the goods in the stores burnt, and the fire did not stop though in a damaged condition.

The following were the buildings burnt: R. S. Norton's store and back store-house—most of the goods saved in a damaged condition. Lumpkin & Myers' Family Grocery, Turnley and Baker's Drug Store; A. P. Neely's Tailor Shop; Underwood's Grocery; the building occupied by Bowman, where the fire broke out; the office occupied by Dr. Wooten and Gregory; H. A. Smith's Book Store—in insurance; N. S. Umber's Merchant Tailor Shop; S. Jones' Clothing Store; Sanders & Bro. Dry Goods and Grocery Store; Morris' Dry Goods and Clothing Store, with D. S. Printers; and H. A. Garber's Law Office above; the building occupied by Underwood & Smith as a Law Office. Dr. Underwood and Fred Cooper Law Office, and the Exchange Building containing the Post Office, (most of the important papers were saved); Burnett's Dry Goods Store, Hugh's Dry Goods Store, and the "Southern" & Advertiser Office.

The fire was stopped at the Exchange Building by the extreme exertions of the daring, earnest efforts of our citizens.

The fire is still burning at half past five, but no farther spread is apprehended—several buildings on the opposite side of the street caught but were put out. Most of the goods were removed to safety.

The loss may be estimated from seventy-five to one hundred thousand dollars.

One Month Later from Utah.

Mormons Prepared for Resistance.—The N. Y. Times has private advices from Great Salt Lake City to the 10th ult., being one month later. The Mormons had completed their preparations for resistance to the troops; not intending to risk an open fight, but preparing to undertake a guerilla warfare. Former intimations of this plan of operations are fully confirmed. We quote from the news in the Times:

The suffering among the United States troops was, naturally enough a subject for congratulation in the city, when friends met. The people believed in the entire destruction of the troops now at the foot of the Mountains and as many more as may join them in the spring, not by the superior human force which may be brought to oppose their entrance into the valleys, but by the exercise of Almighty power.

The Mormons see no possibility of the troops ever getting in, though the walls should be besieged on every side. They hardly need must be passed, in which bodies of men can be awfully harassed by guerrilla parties, and for that reason they seemed ready and well skilled. They have strongly fortified Cahuilla—Canyon—as the troops are now in that direction, but every other entrance will be made a place of defense before the summer.

Every able bodied man will be under arms as soon as they have put in the spring crops, and they say that in the time of harvest—if the men cannot return the women and the rising generation, together with the fathers of Israel will lend their aid. Many of the women are not over delicate in frame. Many of their natives of Europe, have been accustomed to work of the field and factory, so that under the actual supervision of Brigham, there is no doubt that much of the harvest, if not all will be secured.

An open fight is not counted upon, but every other means of crippling the army will be resorted to, if once it becomes a matter of life and death. There is, however, a hope prevailing among the Mormons that the administration will yet call off the army. They count somewhat on popular feeling for arresting the President in the course he has taken against them.

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The bill for increasing the army was under discussion in the Senate.

In the House, resolutions were adopted instructing the appropriate committee to consider the expediency of abolishing all import duties and instituting direct taxation.

The Colt race was won by Governor Wickliffe.

New York Market.

Telegraphed to the daily Confederation.

NEW YORK, Feb. 1.—Sales of Cotton to day amounted to 2,000 bales.—Middlings quoted at 10@104 cents.

Charleston Races.

CHARLESTON, Feb. 3.—At the races over the Washington Course, to day, Campbell's Lizzie Macdonald, (formerly Mrs. St. John) won two straight heats, beating Nicholias—Time, 7@11, 7@9.

The Colt race was won by Governor Wickliffe.

Washington News.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—The Lecompton Constitution and President Buchanan's message on the subject will be sent into Congress to-morrow.

In the Senate to-day, the Hon. J. E. Little of Wisconsin presented a petition from a portion of the people of Wisconsin, asking the government to adopt some policy looking to the acquisition and annexation of Cuba.

No news. Capt. Marey says there is no snow east of Fort Laramie.

There is plenty of Grass, and buffalo bones are numerous and fat.

Electron from Iowa.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—Ex-Governor Grimes has been elected to fill the vacancy as Senator from Iowa.

FROM CALIFORNIA.

ARRIVAL OF THE

CINCINNATI.

MOSSES TAYLOR.

NEW YORK, Jan. 27.—The new steamship Moses Taylor, Capt. McGowen, has just arrived from the Aspinwall, with the California mails of the 15th instant, and \$1,500,000 in treasure.

The California Legislature convened the 1st.

It was generally thought that the Governor would recommend the taxation of mining claims, which will possibly cause a serious quarrel in the Democratic party.

A fire had occurred in Downsville, destroying the greater part of the town. The loss is estimated at \$500,000.

A large anti-Mormon meeting had been held at Los Angeles, which numbered several hundred.

General Clark for five hundred soldiers was required before parties leaving the city were permitted to pass. The yield on the crops in Utah has been enormous, so that the Mormons will be well provisioned.

The news from the mines is very good. Business is dull.

A fine specimen of staple cotton had been raised in Tulear.

A slight shock of an earthquake was felt at San Francisco on the 24th.

GREGORY ELECTION.

The majority against slavery, in Oregon, was 5,099; the majority in favor of the Constitution was 5,000; the majority against the admission of free negroes was 1,500.

From South America.

A Mr. Somer had been arrested in Lima for organizing a filibuster expedition in the United States, in favor of Gen. Palma.

Young Naval officer, when asked what period of the battle was the most appalling replied—"The few hundred moments when they sprinkle the deck with sand to drink the human blood as yet unused."

It should never be forgotten that in proportion to the insignificance of the slave question, as affecting the few thousand inhabitants of Kansas, the fourteen or fifteen slave States will feel rejection of the institution keenly.

Charles Lamb is reported to have said: "The water cure is neither good nor pleasant; for it is only as old as the deluge, which, in my opinion, killed more than it cured."

Jacksonville Republican

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER, DEVOTED TO POLITICS, LITERATURE, EDUCATION, MECHANIC ARTS, SCIENCES, AGRICULTURE, GENERAL INTELLIGENCE, THE MARKETS, CURRENCY, AND NEWS OF THE DAY.

VOL. 22, NO. 7.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA., THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1858.

WHOLE NO. 1122

UNITED STATES MAILS.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,

December 31, 1857.

PROVISIONS will be received at the Contract Office of this Department until 3 p.m. of Wednesday, March 31, 1858, for conveying the mails of the United States for four years, commencing July 1, 1858, and ending June 30, 1862, in the State of

ALABAMA,

on the routes and by the schedules herein specified.

Decisions to be made by April 21, 1858.

(Executive carefully desirous and instructed, etc.)

7601 From Montgomery, by Decatur, Upshur, Opelika, Notasulga, Leopoldia, Auburn, Opelika, Yenge's Salers, Dozier, and Grindell to Columbus, Ga., and to Gadsden, twice a week; a branch from Opelika, by Morris, Jefferson, and Cussetta, to West Point, Ga., 2½ miles and back, twice a week.

Leave Tuskegee daily, except Sunday, at 1 a.m. and 2 p.m.

Arrive at Franklin by 2½ a.m. and 3½ p.m. Leave Tuskegee Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 3 p.m.

Arrive at Clayton by 8 p.m.

Leave Clayton Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 1 a.m.

Arrive at Tuskegee by 5 p.m.

7602 From Tuskegee, by Warrior Stand, Hernando, and Grenada to Eustis, and a branch from Opelika, by Morris, Jefferson, and Cussetta, to West Point, Ga., 2½ miles and back, twice a week.

Leave Tuskegee Wednesday and Saturday at 8 a.m.

Leave West Point daily at 8:30 a.m. and 5:30 p.m.

Arrive at Columbus by 3 p.m. and 2:30 a.m.

Leave Columbus daily at 10 a.m. and 7:30 p.m.

Arrive at Montgomery by 4 p.m. and 2 a.m. and 10 p.m.

Leave Opelika daily at 2 p.m. and 2 a.m.

Arrive at West Point by 3:30 p.m. and 3:30 a.m.

Leave West Point daily at 8:30 a.m. and 5:30 p.m.

Arrive at Selma by 5 p.m. and 2 a.m.

Leave Society Hill Tuesday and Thursday at 5 p.m.

Leave Tuskegee Tuesday and Friday at 1 a.m. and 2 p.m.

Leave Montgomery daily at 1 a.m.

Arrive at Mobile in 33 hours, by 1 p.m.

Arrive at Montgomery in 33 hours, by 8 p.m.

Leave Tuskegee Tuesday and Friday at 1 a.m.

Arrive at Columbus by 10 a.m. and 7:30 p.m.

Arrive at Atlanta by 4 p.m. and 2 a.m.

Leave Tuskegee Tuesday and Friday at 1 a.m. and 2 p.m.

Leave Atlanta by 5 p.m. and 2 a.m.

Arrive at West Point by 3:30 p.m. and 3:30 a.m.

Leave West Point daily at 8:30 a.m. and 5:30 p.m.

Arrive at Selma by 5 p.m. and 2 a.m.

Leave Society Hill Tuesday and Friday at 5 p.m.

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**R. A. PRINGLE,
OOT & SHOE DEALER,**

No. 177 EAST BAY,
Charleston, So. Ca.

Opposite the Building of the New Custom House, one door from S. S. Farrar & Bros.

A. R. PRINGLE,
No. 177 East Bay, Charleston, S. C.

Reference—
Messrs. W. J. WALKER & CO.
of Mount Pleasant, Benton Co., Alabama.
March 25, 1858.—ly.

Tickets \$10; Hrs. 5; Qrs. 2 50.

Prizes payable without deduction.

Only 30,000 Numbers! 15,000 Prizes!

NEAL LESTON,
HOLLAND & ELSTON,
Commission Merchants,
Selma, Ala.

BAGGING & ROPE, GROCERIES,
etc. advanced liberally
on cotton consigned to them.

Other produce sold on the usual rates of commission. The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited.

July 29, 1857.—ly.

BAPTIST Male Academy,
OF TEN ISLANDS ASSOCIATION,
Jacksonville, Fla.

This undersigned, the above named, by virtue of the power granted by the Capital of the Probate Court of St. Clair County Alabama, on the 14th day of December, A. D. 1857. Notice is hereby given to all persons that I am the author of the "Guide to Health," and is the only publication of its kind that has been written by a scientific man. It should be in the hands of all who value their life and health and happiness hereafter.

Price 12 cents, or 4 stamps at the receipt of which it will be sent post free, and well secured, by Dr. CH. KLINE, No. 220 West Avenue, Box 265, New York.

GREER B. TAYLOR, Author,
Jan. 14, 1858.—ly.

Administrator's Sale

The undersigned, as Administrator, (with the will annexed) of the estate of Eliz. Dulaney, late of Benton County, Ala., deceased, by virtue of an order made by the honorable, the Probate court of said county, will offer for sale at public auction, on the 1st instant, within the legal hours of sale, at the late residence of the said deceased, near the town of Works in said county, on the 20th day of February next, a likely young and valuable NEGRO MAN, called Tom, and all the Cotton crop on hand, belonging to said estate. Purchasers will be required to pay five per cent, cash, upon the purchase money, and to give note payable on the first day of February, 1859, with interest from date of sale, and at least two approved securities. M. J. TURNLEY, Adm'r., with the will annexed.

IRON.
A FINE & WELL ASSORTED LOT,
JUST RECEIVED,

At very Low Prices.

This undersigned will keep constantly hand a fine assortment of IRON for sale of superior quality, suited for every description of work needed in this section of country.

Ais Cast & Blister Steel.

He will also keep on hand, for Carriage Makers, a complete assortment of BUGGY SPRINGS, AXLES, HUBS, SPOKES, FELLOWS, DASHES, &c. which will be sold on very reasonable terms, and orders from a distance promptly filled, altogether for CASI.

He will also fill orders on short notice for any description of **Castings.**

WM. ADAMS.

January 14, 1858.

Cancers & Scrofula CURED.

112 CASES CURED LAST YEAR, 1857. PAMPHLETS containing testimonials of the highest character as to his success will be forwarded to any that may wish them. Those wishing to test the efficacy of Dr. Clotton's wonderful remedies, must give a correct description of the disease, its appearance in its various stages, progress, present condition, location, &c.

A three cent stamp must accompany all communications.

Address—J. A. CLOUTON, M. D., Dec. 31, 1857.—ly. Huntsville, Ala.

Huntsville Female College,
Huntsville, Ala.

The latter half of the scholastic year of this Institution will begin JANUARY 25, 1858.

The splendid buildings, elegant organization, superior Faculty, and the extraordinary facilities for an accomplished education, &c. to commend this Institute to the consideration of every parent. Besides, Huntsville has a female High School, both in point of beauty and usefulness, has no equal in the South. I am anxious to have my patrons in the surrounding country such as Col. W. O. Winston, B. Bush, Esq., Louis L. Wray, Esq., Thos. Rowland, Esq., and to the Editor of this paper.

GEORGE M. EVERHART, President.

Jan. 7, 1858.—ly.

JOHN T. BRENNIN, WM. H. FORNEY, BRENNIN & FORNEY, Attorneys at Law, JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

WILL practice in the Courts of Benton, Cherokee, DeKalb, Randolph, St. Clair, and Talladega Counties. Jan. 1, 1858.

Dissolution.

The undersigned having been appointed Administrator of the Estate of Cynthia A. Payne, deceased, in the County of Fulton, Ga., on the 6th day of January, A. D. 1858. Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against said Estate to present them legally authorized within the time prescribed by law, or they will be disregarded.

This day of January, A. D. 1858.—ly.

FRANCIS HOLMAN, GEORGE F. CURTIS, JESSE M. TURNIP.

Importers of CHINA GLASS,
AND EARTHENWARE,
TURPIN'S RANGE,
BROAD STREET,
Mar. 25, 1857.—ly. August, 1858.

Far Sale.

A VALUABLE NEGRO BOY,

ONE FINE HORSE, one fine Horse

—one fine Mare—one two horse Waggon—(good)—One excellent two horse Brougham and Harness, one Buggy and one Silver Watch.

One Tract of Land,

Containing 82 acres, near Jacksonville, Benton Co. Ala. One

House and lot on the public square in said town—a good stand for business house—all will be sold low for cash, or on time, purchase money being well secured. Apply to

M. J. TURNLEY.

Jacksonville, Ala. Jan. 14, 1858.

EARthenware,

Marble Manufactory.

The Subscribers would beg to inform the Subscribers & Surrounding counties, that it is proposed to furnish all kinds of Monuments, Tomb-Tombs, Slabs, Headstones, Table Tops, and all kinds of Building materials.

We would also say, that work up at

his establishment, will be finished in good style. F. W. STEPHENS.

Talladega, June 10, 1857.—ly.

STATE OF ALABAMA, St. Clair County.

THE undersigned lawyer has been retained by the Minister of the Estate of John Moore, deceased, by the Probate Court of St. Clair County, Alabama, the 20th day of December, 1857: notice is hereby given, to all persons having claims against said Estate, to present them legally authorized within the time prescribed by law, or they will be disregarded.

Witness, A. Woods, Judge of Probate.

Dec. 14, 1857.

A. WOODS, Judge of Probate.

Dec. 14, 1857.

JOB WORK

NETLY EXECUTED AT TRIGRAPHIC E

**MORE PRIZES THAN BLANKS!
EVERY OTHER TICKET A PRIZE!!
REGISTERED MONEY LETTERS AT
OUR RISK.**

Capital Prize \$50,000!

ANDERSON & SON'S LOTTERY.

AVANA PLAN, single NUMBERS,

JASPER COUNTY ACADEMY

LOTTERY.

BY AUTHORITY OF THE STATE OF GEORGIA.

Class III, draws 1st of February, 1858;

Class IV, draws 15th of March, 1858;

Class V, draws 1st of April, 1858;

Class VI, draws 1st of May, 1858;

Class VII, draws 1st of June, 1858;

Class VIII, draws 1st of July, 1858;

Class IX, draws 1st of August, 1858;

Class X, draws 1st of September, 1858;

Class XI, draws 1st of October, 1858;

Class XII, draws 1st of November, 1858;

Class XIII, draws 1st of December, 1858;

Class XIV, draws 1st of January, 1859;

Class XV, draws 1st of February, 1859;

Class XVI, draws 1st of March, 1859;

Class XVII, draws 1st of April, 1859;

Class XVIII, draws 1st of May, 1859;

Class XVIX, draws 1st of June, 1859;

Class XX, draws 1st of July, 1859;

Class XXI, draws 1st of August, 1859;

Class XXII, draws 1st of September, 1859;

Class XXIII, draws 1st of October, 1859;

Class XXIV, draws 1st of November, 1859;

Class XXV, draws 1st of December, 1859;

Class XXVI, draws 1st of January, 1860;

Class XXVII, draws 1st of February, 1860;

Class XXVIII, draws 1st of March, 1860;

Class XXIX, draws 1st of April, 1860;

Class XXX, draws 1st of May, 1860;

Class XXXI, draws 1st of June, 1860;

Class XXXII, draws 1st of July, 1860;

Class XXXIII, draws 1st of August, 1860;

Class XXXIV, draws 1st of September, 1860;

Class XXXV, draws 1st of October, 1860;

Class XXXVI, draws 1st of November, 1860;

Class XXXVII, draws 1st of December, 1860;

Class XXXVIII, draws 1st of January, 1861;

Class XXXIX, draws 1st of February, 1861;

Class XL, draws 1st of March, 1861;

Class XLI, draws 1st of April, 1861;

Class XLII, draws 1st of May, 1861;

Class XLIII, draws 1st of June, 1861;

Class XLIV, draws 1st of July, 1861;

Class XLV, draws 1st of August, 1861;

Class XLVI, draws 1st of September, 1861;

Class XLVII, draws 1st of October, 1861;

Class XLVIII, draws 1st of November, 1861;

Class XLIX, draws 1st of December, 1861;

Class XLX, draws 1st of January, 1862;

Class XLXI, draws 1st of February, 1862;

Class XLII, draws 1st of March, 1862;

Class XLIII, draws 1st of April, 1862;

Class XLIV, draws 1st of May, 1862;

Class XLV, draws 1st of June, 1862;

Class XLVI, draws 1st of July, 1862;

Class XLVII, draws 1st of August, 1862;

Class XLVIII, draws 1st of September, 1862;

Class XLIX, draws 1st of October, 1862;

Class XLX, draws 1st of November, 1862;

Class XLXI, draws 1st of December, 1862;

Class XLII, draws 1st of January, 1863;

Class XLIII, draws 1st of February, 1863;

Class XLIV, draws 1st of March, 1863;

Class XLV, draws 1st of April, 1863;

Class XLVI, draws 1st of May

